

PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11)

1 417 153

1 417 153

(21) Application No. 50526/72 (22) Filed 2 Nov. 1972

(23) Complete Specification filed 26 Nov. 1973

(44) Complete Specification published 10 Dec. 1975

(51) INT. CL.: E06B 3/30 B32B 17/06 3/24

(52) Index at acceptance

EIR X3

B5N 0324 1706

(72) Inventors WILLIAM HENRY WADDS
and RAYMOND CLARK

(19)



(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO WINDOW REPAIRS

(71) We, JOHN M. WADDS (BUILDING & GLAZING) LIMITED, of, "Quayside Glass Works" Stockbridge, Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 2EW; a British Company, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention concerns improvements in and relating to window repairs.

When a window is damaged, for example, when a shop window is broken to obtain access to goods on display, it is frequently desirable to effect a temporary repair until it is convenient to reglaze the window. This is normally accomplished by cutting plywood or hardboard panel to the required size and retaining it in position over the broken window with tacks or, where the window frames are of metal wedging it between the metal bars of the frame. This procedure often affords most inadequate security, the panel being vulnerable to being prised out of position with additional inconvenience to the property owner exacerbated by a further visit on the part of the glazier to effect further temporary repair.

An object of the invention is to provide a secure means of temporary repair to a window.

According to the invention a method of repairing a window subsequent to breakage of its glass comprises applying a settable adhesive to a sheet of glass and adhering the sheet to the window glass over a broken area of the window.

The glass sheet should be of suitable thickness to possess both sufficient strength and flexibility to facilitate removal of the broken pane and the adhered sheet in one piece. It has been found that the sheet should preferably be 4 to 8 mm. thick, since this enables the repaired window to be removed without necessitating breaking away parts of the broken window prior to its

removal, yet is strong enough to effect a secure repair.

The glass adhesive may be, for example, based on silicone, epoxy resin or polysulphide. Preferably a transparent adhesive should be used in order to provide access of light and, in the case of shop windows optimum display of goods in the repaired window, and an adhesive available as a silicone silicate may conveniently be employed.

The method according to the invention will now be further described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings showing a shop display window repaired by a method according to the invention.

The shop display window 1 has a broken area 2 to be repaired with a square sheet of glass 3, 6 mm. in thickness, selected from standard sized repair sheets, for example 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 4½ feet squares.

Dow Corning Silicone Silicate impact adhesive, available from Evode Limited in cartridges is applied with the sprayed nozzle of an applicator gun to corresponding contact surfaces of the repair sheet and the broken window glass. The repair sheet is held in position by the tacky adhesive and prevented from creeping, for example, by masking tape or if convenient merely by resting the sheet on the window frame, until the adhesive is firmly set, for example 10 minutes.

In this way temporary repairs may readily be effected for extended periods whereby the window is secure and transparent enough for the normal functions of the window to be continued until reglazing can be affected.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A method of repairing a window subsequent to breakage of its glass comprising applying a settable adhesive to a sheet of glass and adhering the sheet to the window

[Price 33p]

glass over a broken area of the window.

2. A method of repairing a window as claimed in Claim 1 in which the sheet is of a thickness in the range of from 4 to 8 mm.
- 5 3. A method of repairing a window as claimed in Claims 1 or 2 in which the adhesive is based on a silicone, epoxy resin or polysulphide.
- 10 4. A method of repairing a window as claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the adhesive is transparent.
5. A method of repairing a window as

claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the adhesive is a silicone silicate.

6. A method of repairing a window as claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the sheet is 6 mm. thick. 15

7. A method of repairing a window as herein described with reference to and as illustrated by the accompanying drawings. 20

W. REID SHARP & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents,
10 Portland Terrace,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Burgess & Son (Abingdon), Ltd.—1973
Published at The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY
from which copies may be obtained.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

1417153

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET

*This drawing is a reproduction of
the Original on a reduced scale*

